

(3) the exemption of the Sambavar students from the payment of examination fees, admission fees, etc., and the free supply of books and slates to them;

(4) the opening of special schools in places where Sambavars lived in large numbers;

(5) the establishment of two Central Boarding houses, one for the boys and the other for girls of the Sambavar community;

(6) the acquisition by Government of lands in and about towns to be handed over to Sambavars as dwelling sites;

(7) the construction of approach roads to the Sambavar villages in Edanad, Nanjinad and Shencottah in consultation with the leading members of the community;

(8) the construction of special wells for the use of the Sambavars;

(9) the periodical inspection of the villages of the community by the Darbar Physician and the Sanitary Commissioner;

(10) the appointment of a special officer for the elevation of all the depressed classes in the State;

(11) the recognition of the Sambavar Hindus and the Sambavar Christians as two separate communities in the matter of entertainment in the public service and the raising of their age-limit for entrance into service from 25 to 28;

(12) the removal of grievances in the matter of the registry of *puduvai* and *poramboke* lands;

(13) the appointment of a Committee consisting of some members of the Sambavar community as well, to collect facts and figures about the past history of the community and publish the information so obtained;

(14) the removal of toddy and liquor shops from the localities inhabited by Sambavars;

(15) the organisation of a Permanent Endowment Fund for the Sambavar Sangham to be deposited with Government at a special rate of interest, say 10 per cent per annum; and

(16) the nomination of Sambavar members to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council after consultation with the Executive Committee of the Sambavar sangham.

Dewan's reply.—All the points that you have mentioned in your representation are engaging the attention of Government. In regard to the troubles and difficulties which, you say, your community is experiencing at the hands of the lower subordinates of the Revenue Department, there is the Land Revenue Commissioner and there are the Peishkars to appeal to. You must go and represent your grievances to them, and if your grievances are not redressed by them, you may then bring them to the notice of the Government.

143. The health of the depressed classes.

Mr. P. J. Joseph (Member, Nominated) represented that the agricultural prosperity of the State depended on the health and efficiency of the depressed classes and that, with a view to keep them in a fit state of health, the following suggestions be considered:—

(1) that a separate programme of construction of wells for the communities should be prepared and worked out by Government as early as possible;

(2) that the depressed classes should be made to live in cottages constructed on a plan approved by Government;

(3) that dwelling sites should be given to the homeless;

(4) that gratuitous medical relief should be arranged to be given to them at their very doors and the Medical and Sanitary Departments made responsible for the preservation of their health;

(5) that the Commissioner, Devicolum, should be made generally responsible for the health of the labouring classes working in the plantations in his Division; and

(6) that the Darbar Physician and the Sanitary Commissioner be instructed to conduct a quarterly inspection of the localities inhabited by the depressed classes and submit proposals to Government in regard to their health.

The Member complained that they were not being allowed to use the public roads and that they were not being admitted into Government medical institutions when admission was sought. He then submitted that members of the community who had returned from active war service were not given appointments in the State service. In conclusion, the Member said that they were not getting good provisions in the bazaars. He also requested Government to subscribe for the journal conducted to advance their material prosperity.

Dewan's reply.—Most of your speech relates to the hardships to which the depressed classes are subject owing to the misconduct of the subordinate officials. All Government medical institutions and public roads are open to all castes. The complaint that your people are not admitted to hospitals is a matter of detail, and I have no objection to request the Darbar Physician to issue stringent orders to admit them freely into hospitals. But the question is how far the orders will be carried out. Government have no direct control over such matters, and they can only enforce obedience to such orders through their officers. If one officer does not listen to your complaints, you may go to the next higher one and so on right up to the Head of the Department. Your complaints must relate to specific cases of misconduct.

The war services of men who have returned from the field are examined by the Soldiers' Committee, and that Committee is insisting on Government providing posts for the deserving men. I cannot see why the members of your community alone should be left out by that Committee.

In regard to bad provisions which your people get in the bazaars, what you say might be true. But how can Government interfere in the ordinary course of demand and supply? The only practical solution in such difficulties is self-help. If, for instance, you organise Co-operative Societies, there will be plenty of work for you and you can then compete with others in the labour market and demand your own wages and you can also supply yourselves with good provisions. There is the Co-operative Registrar who will help you in regard to the formation of Co-operative Societies.

As regards the monthly journal referred to by you, a copy of it is being subscribed for by the Government.

144. Grievances of the Malayala Brahmin Jenmies.

Mr. Narayanaru Krishnaruru (Member, Jenmi, Trivandrum Division) said that lack of English education among the members of his community was responsible for the unenviable position in which they were placed. The policy of Government was to encourage and elevate the depressed classes and this policy had benefited Pulayas, Mahomedans and other communities similarly situated in the matter of education and admission to public service. The encouragement given to Malayala Brahmin Jenmies was very poor. They were not adequately represented in popular institutions like the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Legislative Council, the Municipal Councils and the Panchayat Courts. Their position as the owners of a major portion of the lands in the State required that they should be better represented on the above institutions. The Member complained that his community was put to serious hardship by the Municipal Councils sanctioning the opening of lanes through the lands of Jenmies without consulting them and taxing religious institutions like ordinary buildings. He also prayed that Government be pleased to nominate one Jenmi Member each to the 19 Municipal Councils in the State and sanction an additional Member each to the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council. He also suggested that appointments in the Devaswom Department might be conferred on the members of his community.